

Reno Evening Gazette.

VOL. V.

RENO. WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

NO. 61.

RENO EVENING GAZETTE.

Washoe County Official Press.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENT.

C. W. CRANE, 426 Montgomery street, is sole Agent for the GAZETTE authorized to contract and collect for advertisements. Advertisers are requested to leave orders with Mr. CRANE, as no other agents will be recognized in San Francisco.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STOCK REPORT.

THIS MORNING'S BOARD.

2100 Ophir, 48 48½ 49½ 49½ 44 44½ 45½ 44½
225 Mexican, 11½ 11 10½
35 G & C, 6½ 6½
30 B & B, 13½
225 California, 30½
1250 Savage, 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½
545 Corn, Original, 14½ 14½ 14½
250 Mollar, 27½
125 H & N, 7½ 7½
1100 Point, 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½
270 Jacket, 8½ 8½
220 Imperial, 8½ 8½
180 Kentack, 3
150 Custer, 10½
125 Belcher, 2½ 2½
610 Sierra Nevada, 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
50 Utah, 8½
124 Bullion, 5½
150 Justice, 3½
200 Succor, 2½ 2½
240 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½
465 Union, 4½ 4½ 4½
750 Alta, 7½ 7½
220 Julia, 7½ 7½
380 Caledonia, 1½
200 S. & W., 1½ 1½
50 N. Y. Cons., 30½
50 Occidental, 30½
70 Woodville, 35
10 L. Washington, 3
1800 Point Ravine, 3½ 3½
300 Cow Washoe, 3½
3000 Gold, 12½ 12½ 30 45c
1550 Ward, 1½ 1½ 1½ b5
220 Leviathan, 5c
1250 Trojan, 4½ 4½ c
600 Boyle, 4½ 4½

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

W. H. CHAMBERLAIN.....PROPRIETOR.
C. G. Hubbard, Eureka J. S. Aslyen, Va. City
W. H. Davenport, " J. Newell, "
D. E. Bailey, " L. Newender, "
B. Levy, S. P. Mrs. Baldwin, "
G. P. Coleman, " Mrs. Wescott, "
A. A. Moore, " J. Love, " "
R. Pryre, " T. H. King, "
J. W. Adams, Carson M. Levy, "
W. Taylor, & W. G. Hill P. Flick, "
D. McKinney, Austin P. B. McCourt, "

LAKE HOUSE.

E. A. VESSEY.....PROPRIETOR.
Geo. Kingsley, R. Bluff J. Jones, Pyramid
T. Green, " W. Roberts, " "
L. A. Lally, Meadows P. Francisco, Ogden
Wm. Roberts, Ranch H. C. Thomas, Carson
J. Jamison, Boston S. H. Wright, "
Wm. Smith Auburn T. Noocart, B. Mount

Jottings.

—Pyramid is full of promises.
—Alfalfa is nearly ready for the
kitchen.

—Picnic and dance at Glendale July
Fourth.

—Tell your friends about Tom
Norcross' races.

—Poets are born, not made.
Printers stand off, not paid.

—The speed programme will be pub-
lished this week.

—The water trough brigade is com-
ing out again in force.

—Thomas Morgan, or the "Black-
smiths Dream," is expected to arrive
in the morning.

—Nothing so chilling, so cool, or
so bland, as the fiendish toot of the
ice cream man.

—Owing to a large amount of local
matter our editorial copy has been
omitted in to-day's issue.

—California has declared its regu-
lar monthly dividend of two dollars
per share. Con. Virginia pays one
dollar per share. These dividends
will be paid next Friday and Saturday.

—The order of the early part of each
evening seems to be a small sized rain
storm with a strong admixture of east-
ern-like thunder and lightning. This
indirect prediction for this evening's
programme, we presume will have
a tendency to ensure clear weather.
So much appears in evidence of the
weather clerk's deference for our-
selves.

—PICNIC AND BALL.—Louis Dean
means to give everybody a chance to
celebrate the Fourth of July in an en-
joyable manner. The swings, tables,
walks, etc., of the picnic grounds at
Glendale, will be prepared for use, and
they will be free to all comers. In
the evening a regular old-fashioned
dance is the programme, and will be
patronized well without doubt. A
day in the country where yellow-leg-
ged chickens and red cows' milk are
abundant, will be an enjoyable treat
to all Renoites.

School Election.

An interesting communication ap-
pears elsewhere, by a gentleman sign-
ing himself "Justice." He is honest
in his opinions and believes what he
asserts is the opinion of a number of
our citizens. While we disagree with
him in many of his views and state-
ments, the columns of this paper are
always open for discussion by our citi-
zens of matters of general interest to
our town and county, and should any
one holding an opposite view from
"Justice," see fit to reply, he will
freely be accorded the use of this
column. As we understand the case,
the Trustees have excellent authority
to back their opinion, and on this legal
authority they propose to act. If
there be a well-founded doubt that
the election affirmatively carried, then
should the authorities in this matter
be enjoined by law from present action
in the premises, and the question at
issue be taken before the Supreme
Court for final decision. There may
be such a public citation of authorities
that it shall not be deemed necessary
to present this school question before
any Court. If such public discussion
shall be deemed to the purpose it is
well, and we shall be glad to give
space for its publication.

DISTRICT COURT.—District Court
was in session to-day and transacted
the following business up to a late
hour this afternoon: In the case of
Wm. Thompson vs. C. C. Powning,
motion for a new trial was vacated on
motion of plaintiff's attorneys, and
ordered that statement on motion for a
new trial be engrossed. The case of
Shoemaker vs. Handcock, set for trial
June 21st. The case of Ah Chouey
set for trial June 13th. Court ordered
ordered a venire for more jurors. The
jury in attendance was called and ex-
cused until the 13th inst.

RENO STRAWBERRIES.—Austin is
now eating Utah grown strawberries
and the *Reneille* says that if the
"Reno strawberry growers have any
surplus of their product they might
find a profitable market for it in Austin.
Strawberries from there having
comparatively so short a distance to
travel, would arrive here in a fresher
condition than that fruit is usually
found in Austin; and besides, the nov-
elty of eating Nevada-grown straw-
berries would induce people to pay a
high price for them. Somebody in
Reno send us along a few boxes, any-
way, just for a sample."

COMMITTEE MEETING.—All mem-
bers of the tax-payers committee
should be present at the meeting to-
night, at Judge Bowman's office.
Eight o'clock is the hour. The mat-
ters which are before the committee
concern the county at large, and it is
therefore to be hoped that the full
committee will take an active interest
in the matter so that even and exact
justice may be compassed in the
methods adopted.

PYRAMID.—Since the Jones & Kin-
head made such a showing, other
mines in that district are receiving at-
tention. The Seg. Monarch has levied
a one-cent assessment and Force
Gregory will in a day or two com-
mence work on the Gregory & Clark
claim. Let the good work continue
in an intelligent and honest way.

At MAYBERRY'S CAMP.—Mayberry
proposes to start the ball rolling in
the mountains southwest of town
about the first of July. His present
contracts will require more than three
months time and several hundred men
to complete them. Already has some
20,000 cords of wood been flumed to
the Huffaker dump.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is
the roll of honor for the Wadsworth
public school, F. G. Butler, teacher,
for the month ending June 5th: Clara
Jordan, 93; Temi Raphael, 91; Mary
Lievre, 82; Herman Somers, 88; Geo.
McPherson, 80; Emil Somers, 87;
Willie Powell, 85; Walter McPher-
son, 88.

For pianos and organs visit Brook-
ins, & Holmes' piano warerooms on
Virginia street, Reno, Nevada. This
firm will sell cheaper than any house
on the coast. Old pianos and organs
taken in exchange for new. Instruments
sold on easy installments. Pianos and organs for rent.
6-4-tf BROOKINS & HOLMES.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.—Weil Broth-
ers, who have lately opened a branch
of the Cleveland cloak and suit factory
on Virginia street, desire to warn the
ladies of Reno of the fact that they do
not sell 17 yards of calico for \$1., and
overcharge in other articles to make up
for it. But they do sell anything in
their line cheaper than any house in
Reno which buys from western dealers.
There are certain dealers in Reno who
are anxious to disclaim that they own
the bank of England, or a peddler's
pack. We accept the sentiment. We
know they are not proprietors of the
bank in question, and if they paid
twenty-five cents on the dollar for
their goods would certainly not
have a peddler's pack left.

WEIL BROTHERS.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.—So says
J. Loewenthal, on Virginia street, ad-
joining Barnett's block, as he is pre-
pared to make pants to order and
guarantee a fit, for the small sum of
\$6 and upwards and all other clothes
at correspondingly low prices at the
great I. X. L. Combination Store.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—\$5,000 RE-
WARD.—To anyone who dares to under-
sell J. Loewenthal in first class
goods, of gents' clothing, furnishing
goods and all kinds of wearing ap-
parel. Also gloves of the best quality
sold cheap and made to order, at the
great I. X. L. Combination Store, ad-
joining Barnett's block, Virginia street.

5-29-tf

BRANCH SUIT AND CLOAK HOUSE.
Weil Brothers announced to the people
of Reno that they have just opened in
Reno a branch of the Cleveland Suit
and Cloak company. As they get
their goods directly from the manu-
facturer they can, therefore, undersell
all other Reno merchants and yet
make a profit on their goods. We
have no auction trash, nor do we pro-
pose to sell for twenty-five cents what
is worth one dollar. We therefore
take pleasure in inviting the ladies of
Reno and vicinity to call and inspect
our stock resting assured that we shall
be able to satisfy them both as regard
to price and quality of the goods.

Wm. Pinniger druggist, etc. 4-9
Physicians' prescriptions receive
the personal attention of a graduate in
Pharmacy, of twenty years experience,
at the Reno Drug Store, (late Hoole's.)
A full line of toilet and fancy articles
and every patent medicine of repute.
Wm. Pinniger, Pharmacist. 4-9

The Reno Drug Store, (late Hoole's.)
is constantly receiving consignments
of oils, paints, varnishes, brushes, etc.,
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RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA
MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE JOB.

Editor Gazette: Frequent announcements are given to the public that the Trustees of Reno school district intend to issue \$20,000 bonds in pursuance of the special school tax law and the election held thereunder. If, through a morbid desire to rule and general disposition to disregard the interests and wishes of the people in regard to primary schools, the Trustees have decided to build a twenty thousand building on their own responsibility, no one certainly will object; they are men of means and have the right to use their private funds to build a forty thousand school-house if they choose and provided they will deed the edifice when completed to the citizens of Reno for a nominal sum, it will no doubt be gratefully accepted and the names of the donors will be carefully handed down to posterity as public benefactors. But if they rely upon raising the means in accordance with the provisions of the special school tax law, they will find it first necessary to get the tax voted in accordance with that law. That

NO TAX HAS BEEN VOTED
is certain. It is also certain that the County Commissioners and County Auditor will not be allowed to place any such tax against the tax-payers on the assessment roll in this district until such tax has been legally voted. The law on the point is plain and means exactly what it says. It was manifestly the intention of the Legislature that an extraordinary safeguard against carrying the vote through a weak or indifferent expression of the people should be provided, or that at least a respectable number of the voters and tax-payers of the district, should favor by their votes a measure of so much importance as the levying of a \$20,000 extra tax, so that no few individuals who might see

A LITTLE JOB

In the construction of the buildings could spring a trap on the tax-payers of the district, and by a minority vote burden the district with an onerous tax, hence this special law providing for this special \$20,000 tax, makes the special provision that it shall require a majority of all the votes in the district qualified to vote. The exact language of the law in point is this: "And if a majority of the persons in said district qualified to vote at said meeting, shall vote to carry out the recommendation of said Board of Trustees, then the said Board shall proceed, etc."

The bill was evidently copied from section, 35, of the general law in regard to school tax elections, (see page 263, compiled laws.) By comparing the two sections of the general and special laws regarding elections, it will be observed that a decided change is made in the special law as to what constitutes

A MAJORITY VOTE.

The language of the general law is this: "At such election the ballots shall contain the words 'tax yes' or 'tax no.' If a majority of the votes cast are 'tax yes' the officers of the election shall certify the fact to the County Commissioners, etc."

Briefly the general law requires a majority of the votes cast, while the special law requires a majority vote of the persons in said district qualified to vote. The language of the special law is as plain as that of the general law and neither can admit of any other construction than that which any person of ordinary intellect, would readily place upon them at first sight. No language could more emphatically denote the intention of the author of the bill to require a majority of the

LEGAL VOTES OF THE DISTRICT to vote for the tax in order to carry it whether any one voted against it or not. There is no ambiguity, or doubtful meaning that can attach to these words: "If a majority of the persons in said district qualified to vote at said meeting shall vote to carry out the recommendation of the Trustees." Nor does it require the intervention of a Court to construe the meaning of so simple a sentence.

The facts in the case are that there are about 900 voters in the district, about one-half of these, 450, registered to vote at this school tax election. There were then, 450 persons in the district qualified to vote a majority of these—226 voters—would have carried the election whereas, but 217 voted "to carry out the recommendation of the Trustees." It is therefore clear that the election was lost by nine votes.

The wisdom of the law requiring a majority of all qualified to vote on this proposition becomes apparent when we consider the fact that the tax would have carried by a vote of 226 out of the 900 voters of the district, certainly a small minority, of those who might have been voters had they registered. The result also shows that less than

ONE MAN OUT OF FOUR in the district signified by his vote the

approval of the "recommendation of the Trustees. It was also a remarkable fact that a goodly portion of those who did vote for the tax were in no way interested in public schools or taxes of any kind, many of these having never paid even a poll tax in the county. These were principally drummed up by the "boss" who thinks he sees nutriment in the job of building the foresaid school-house "the recommendation of the Trustees, as far as the public have been informed, was to erect one large school building costing \$20,000, that would be an 'ornament to Reno'—one that

WOULD ASTONISH THE NATIVES and the emigrant, one that would corrupt all the children of both sexes, and all ages under one roof—a sort of pandemonium in extenso—another Stockton horror, a hot-bed for all diseases, moral and mental that flesh is heir to. This arrangement was disapproved by all the sensible mothers in Reno. It was disapproved of by nearly all who are posted in the modern management of public schools; it was generally opposed by all

WELL INFORMED MORAL PEOPLE; it was strenuously opposed by 132 voters who were principally heads of families, and indirectly opposed by three-quarters of the voters of the district who did not understand the "recommendation of the Trustees" well enough to vote understandingly on the question. The principal opposition came from the residents of the southern portion of the district—the south side of the river, the suburban portion of the town and the large and thickly settled farming portion of the district east, south and west of the town. This portion of the district has no school of any kind. It has over one hundred children of all ages, and the residents would pay one-fifth of the tax for the great school building. Small children to attend school have to go across either the railroad bridge or the iron bridge, and through a disreputable portion of town to get to any school. The south side people

HELD A MEETING, invited the Trustees to be present, and they were formally asked to appropriate a small portion of the \$20,000 for a primary school on the south side. All the facts regarding the number of children south of the river, and the inconvenience and danger of sending small children to the present school, were then and there set forth; also the fact that this portion of the district was rapidly increasing in the number of school children, and the fact that if this tax was caused for the big school house it would necessarily be levied each year for twelve or fifteen years, and that it would be a long time before the south side people could get the district to vote a tax to build a primary school house on the south side on account of this annual tax for the big school house, but

THE TRUSTEES STUBBORNLY REFUSED to appropriate any portion of the tax for that purpose, hence the opposition of the south side people to the school tax, and the ultimate defeat of the "recommendation of the Trustees."

Those who have opposed the tax would have favored and carried it had any provision been made for a primary school on the south side at a cost of \$1,500 or \$2,500, but the Trustees assumed to know more of the people's wants than the people themselves—that they acted arbitrarily and unwise in the matter has now become the prevailing opinion.

Those who opposed the tax have been stigmatized by the Trustees and the "Zephyr" correspondent of the *Enterprise* as the "enemies of education"—the facts in the case being studiously avoided by that correspondent.

The fact is, a large majority of those who voted against the tax would gladly have voted for it had any degree of justice or fairness been exhibited by the Trustees and their supporters.

JUSTICE.

Reno, June 10, 1872.

POTTER.

Clarkson N. Potter of New York is at heart a rebel. Lack of opportunity may prevent him from deserving the noose, but his struggles in that direction are satisfactorily disclosed. He compelled the government to pay for an investigation of his political opponents. He compelled the House of Representatives to contenance a rank injustice. He leans for the strength of his cause upon a confessed perjurer, and has for sympathizers only those members of his own party who desire war and abetted secession. The perjurer proves nothing but his own infamy, and the investigation only establishes the fact that there are men left in this republic who desire its destruction. Mr. Potter is attempting to impeach good men upon the testimony of thieves. He calls this process making ammunition for the Democrats. We wish them an abundance of such ammunition and when that Democratic gun is well charged, if the old flint lock don't explode and kill off the strength of the party, Mr. Potter will not secure the legitimate fruit of all his labors,

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BANKING.

BANK

—OF—

D. A. Bender & Co.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

Transacts a General

Banking and Exchange Business

Buy & Sell Silver Coin, Currency, Domestic and Foreign Exchange,

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Careful attention paid to Collections and Returns made on Day of Payment.

Correspondents:

National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co. Sacramento Bank of California..... San Francisco Latham & King, Brokers..... San Francisco American Exchange National Bank New York Bank of Montreal..... Montreal, Canada

We draw direct on all principal Cities of Europe.

Agents for Imperial, Northern, Royal Commercial Union, Queen's Union and Firemen's Fund Insurance Companies—Combined capital and assets, \$70,000,000.

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

RENO

SAVINGS BANK.

Capital Stock..... \$100,000

President..... M. C. LAKE
Vice-President..... J. E. JONES
Manager..... JAS. H. KINHEAD

DIRECTORS:
M. C. LAKE, J. E. JONES, G. W. HUFFAKER, L. L. CROCKETT, J. S. SHOKER, MAKER.

BUY AND SELL

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

Mining Stock, U. S. Bonds,

MAKE COLLECTIONS.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS
And do a general

BANKING BUSINESS.

Correspondents Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco
Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co.... New York
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Evening Gazette.

MONDAY..... JUNE 10, 1878.

ENGLISH MILL.

Description of the Process of Reducing Ore by the Stetefeldt Furnace—Ore now Being Worked at this Mill.

Just at this time, when many of our citizens are specially interested in our county mines, and the processes which have been and are now being employed in the reduction of our ores, whether these ores be base or free milling, a brief yet clear description of the most successful process ever practically tested in this county, and one which is now in successful operation, we trust will prove of more than passing interest to a majority if not all our readers. We allude to the English or Auburn mill, which is situated about a mile and a half northeast of town. This mill is the property of Mr. Samuel Brown, who has recently given it a thorough overhauling, and pronounces it in good condition for the roasting of rebellious or other ores. For the past week this mill has been in operation on some exceedingly rebellious ore from the East Brooklyn mine. This ore has a considerable quantity of zinc blende and antimony, and is therefore well calculated to severely test the possibilities of the Auburn mill.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS.

Yesterday we visited this mill and carefully noted the following described process employed for the reduction of ores by the Stetefeldt furnace. In this connection let us at this point give special credit for the thoroughness and clearness of our information to Mr. John Huyck, the gentlemanly foreman of the mill. We shall perhaps be better understood by following through each step it is carried, and in doing so give a brief description of the process and parts in use, than by a general description of the mill at first and afterwards the details.

The ore is hauled into a large ore room, weighed and mixed with six per cent of salt. The salt is added for the purpose of facilitating the separation of the base and precious metals in the furnace, and has the effect to chlorinize the ore. Salt is the chloride of soda, and when heated gives off part of its chlorine, which readily unites in a vacant state with gold and silver. The amount of salt added varies between five and eight per cent, according to the baseness of the ore. The ore and salt are then shoveled on the dry kiln, where both are exposed for some time to a heat of perhaps 150° (F.). The ore is from here shoveled into the batteries and reduced to a fineness sufficient to allow it to pass through a No. 50 wire cloth screen—2500 perforations to the square inch. This ore powder is now carried into a box, at the bottom of which, six feet below the battery pans, it is conveyed by an endless chain a height of thirty feet to the top of the furnace.

THE STETEFELDT FURNACE.

This furnace is built in the form of the frustum of a pyramid, and is twenty-eight feet in height, about eight feet square at the base and two feet square at the top. Near the base, on two sides of the same, are furnace fires. The flames and hot air from these fires pass into the stack, and thence out through an opening within four feet of the top of the stack. We shall describe the course of the flame fumes and hot air further along. On a third side of the base of the stack or ore flue is an opening through which the charges of roasted ore are withdrawn. At the top of the furnace or stack are two screens, one just above the other, and moving by a lateral motion upon the second screen. The top screen has a one-fourth inch mesh, and a lateral motion upon the under screen, which latter is a punch screen made of sheet iron, and has about twenty perforations to the square inch.

The ore and salt powder fall upon the top screen, and are by it gradually fed through the punch screen into the flames, and fall as separated powder twenty-eight feet through the furnace flames. In this fall the ore is roasted.

The object of this roasting is to uncover, as it were, the precious metals, and remove much of the base ores, as sulphur, zinc, lead, etc. When a charge of this ore powder has accumulated at the base of the furnace, which in this furnace is once in forty-five minutes or an hour's time, it is drawn out on to a brick floor and wet with water, in order to permit its being wheeled to the amalgamating pans.

COURSE OF THE FLAMES, ETC.

When the flames, hot air and fumes

of the base ores reach the point near the top of the furnace they are deflected downward at an angle of about sixty degrees for a distance of ten feet, and then perpendicularly downward a further distance of eighteen feet. As some of the finest ore powder is carried over from the furnace and down into the latter stack, a small furnace fire turns into the descending fumes its heat and flame for the purpose of roasting this small quantity of fine ore powder. This latter roasted ore is drawn from an aperture at the base of this second stack, and very near the point at which the principal amount of the roasted ore is withdrawn and, of course, is treated the same as the first ore. The fumes, etc., now pass at a right angle into the dust chamber which is about 14x10 and 8 feet high. Here much of the dust in the heated air and fumes settles to the bottom of this room. From this dust chamber the fumes, etc., are borne at a right angle into the long chamber under the dry kiln, and it is this hot air which furnishes the heat of the dry kiln by which the ore is dried. This latter chamber is sixty feet long, ten feet wide and four feet high, and is nearly divided into two chambers by a center partition. The hot air, etc., passes in at one side and around at the opposite end of the kiln into the second apartment, and thence at a right angle out through a covered passage into the suction chimney, and from thence into the open air. The flames, etc., have thus been drawn a distance of 356 feet and have been made to perform most valuable service. We left the roasted ore in a wet condition in piles at

THE AMALGAMATING PANS.

There are twelve of these pans and each one holds a charge of about 1,000 pounds of ore. In a charge of the ore now being worked, eighty pounds of quicksilver is added. If this ore was very rich, the amount of mercury added would be larger. Very rich ore would require even as much as 225 to 250 pounds of quicksilver. A thousand pounds of ore and eighty pounds of quicksilver are put in each pan, the charge wet by water, heated by steam and thoroughly stirred by a muller. This agitation of the charge is kept up for six hours at the rate of about seventy-five revolutions per minute. The object of course is to bring the precious metals and the quicksilver in contact, that an amalgam may be formed. This charge is now drawn off into six settlers. In these settlers the amalgam ore and water are again similarly stirred for two hours. At the bottom, on the side of each settler is an aperture, and connected therewith an extension on the outer side of the settler, forming a half bowl, called the mercury pot. The amalgam passes through the aperture and into these pots, and is dipped from thence into sacks and strained, then removed to some safe quarter for subsequent retorting. The pulp and water which afterwards form the tailings, are drawn from the settlers into two large agitators. The contents of these deep tubs are constantly agitated and from the top of each a small stream of tailings water runs into the tailing's pond. Any amalgam which may be carried into the agitators is collected in the bottom of these big tubs and of course is strained and goes with the other amalgam for retorting.

THE AMALGAM.

is now placed in a large iron retort and retorted. The quicksilver vapors being cooled and condensed by water as they pass through an iron pipe from the large iron retort and fall into a tub of water where the mercury is obtained in a pure state, and may be used again in the amalgamating process which we have already described. The crude bullion remaining in the retort is removed and taken to the smelting room, where it is further refined by smelting in graphite crucibles. Most of the iron, some copper and a little lead are removed by this smelting.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

We have now described the entire process, and in a manner which we think is intelligible to any one. The Auburn mill, a twenty-stamp mill and has a capacity of twenty tons per day. It is run by water power, the water falling on a breast water wheel, which is thirty-two feet in diameter and sixteen feet breast, and has an 11 o'clock strike. This wheel is 250 horse power, which is sufficient to run a forty-stamp mill. The number of men required to run this mill is fourteen, viz: six furnace-men, two battery-men, two pan-men, two ore-housemen, a general hand and the foreman. The ore now being worked will all be run through to-morrow or Wednesday morning. The mill will then be cleaned up preparatory to turning it over to Messrs. Jones & Kinkhead.

When the flames, hot air and fumes

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Ladies' Beautiful Grass Cloth Suits (three pieces)..... \$1.75 4.75
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Ladies' Parasols and Sun Umbrellas..... 39 1.50
Fine White Victoria Lawns, per yard..... 15 1.50
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Heavy Table Linen (all pure flax) per yard..... 37½ 75
Rich Curtain nets, per yard..... 25 62
12-4 White Honey Comb spreads, each..... 79 1.50
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100 Pieces Fine French Embroideries..... Per Yard 5 20
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